

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

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North Carolina Republican

IN a Government like ours, the preservation of Liberty depends, mainly, on a general diffusion of correct information among the people. If the people be ignorant of their rights, how can they guard them against encroachment?—Our forefathers achieved freedom at the price of much blood and treasure, and we, their sons, can preserve it only by enlightened watchfulness. As intelligence and vigilance are our greatest safeguards, so ignorance and apathy are the sources of the most danger. "Power is always stealing from the many to the few," and the reason is, that the many slumber while the few are silently at work. No free people ever yet lost their liberties by open assaults, but many have lost them by secret encroachments.

Ignorance among the people begets another evil, which, above all others, was the bane of the Ancient Republics; that evil is MAN-WORSHIP. History teaches us that, wherever man-worship takes root, there political virtue dies, and sordid factions spring up;—it corrupts the principles of Liberty, as idolatry does pure Religion.

When our forefathers established the present form of Government, they fondly hoped that we would escape the fate of former Republics, and, under the wise checks and guards of a written Constitution, enjoy, through all time to come, the inestimable blessings of Freedom.—But now, at the end of the short period of forty-six years, what is our condition? We have already reached an alarming crisis in our political affairs,—the very principles of the Constitution are in imminent peril. We are in the midst of a revolution, silent, and as yet bloodless, but still rapid in its progress,—the barriers of the Constitution are broken down and trampled in the dust,—all the powers, whether of the sword or of the purse, are concentrating in the Federal Executive; and even Congress itself is outstripped in the race of usurpation. It is time for the people to awake from their apathy, and to look to their rights—if they slumber much longer, they will awake too late—their Government will be changed, and their Liberties gone.

For the purpose of aiding other papers in the State in diffusing correct information among the people, and to arouse them to a sense of their danger, it is proposed to publish, at the Office of the "Western Carolinian," a paper under the title which stands at the head of this Prospectus—to be printed on a large size sheet, in octavo form, of sixteen pages, corresponding in size with the "Examiner," edited in Philadelphia, by Condé Raguet.

1. The North Carolina Republican will advocate the doctrines of the old Republican party, as taught by Jefferson and his compatriots of 1793.

2. It will advocate the principles of Free Trade, and oppose all systems, or measures, which have a tendency to tax the many for the benefit of the few.

3. It will support a liberal policy in our State Government, and advocate all reasonable plans for the improvement of the natural and moral condition of North Carolina; and, with a view of enlightening and encouraging our own citizens by the example of others, pains will be taken to show what our sister States have done, and are doing, in works of improvement. Useful Statistics, connected with the great interests of the State, Agricultural, Commercial, and Mineral, will be procured and published in the Republican.

4. A portion of each number will be occupied with important Congressional and Legislative proceedings, during the time those bodies may be in session; also with the latest and most interesting news of the day, foreign and domestic, and with such miscellaneous matter as may prove interesting to the general reader.

5. The question of Convention, or reform of the Constitution, has for thirty years divided the people, and arrayed one section of the State against the other; and, as a necessary consequence, has prevented the success of many measures vitally important to the honor and prosperity of North Carolina; and, until settled, it will continue to do so. It is not our view, and the reason why they have so long differed, is, that neither party has ever yet been made fully acquainted with the just pretensions of the other; else this distracting question would, ere now, have been amicably adjusted. With the view, therefore, of giving to all the opportunity of "hearing both sides," it is agreed to lay before the public, in the pages of the Republican, the arguments for and against the measure; and, that this shall be done impartially, it will be so provided, that the arguments on one side shall be presented by Western, and on the other by Eastern men. Nothing more effectually prevents liberal legislation, than sectional divisions and local jealousies—they distract the public mind, and destroy that community of feeling, and unity of action, so essential to the success of all schemes of improvement, whether physical or moral. Every friend of North Carolina must therefore wish to see all cause of such divisions and jealousies removed, and to hail the day which shall find us one people, acting together for the general good and prosperity of the State.

6. In the proper season, correct tables of the Prices Current will be regularly given.

TERMS:

The North Carolina Republican will be published semi-monthly, that is, on the first and third Monday in each month, during the period of one year only, unless its patronage may be such as to demand its continuance. Each number will contain 16 pages, carefully put up, so that at the end of a year each subscriber will have a volume of 324 pages filled with interesting and useful matter.

The price of subscription is ONE DOLLAR, in all cases to be paid in advance.

The 1st No. will appear on the 3d Monday in MAY, should the subscription list justify the publication.

As the object of the publication is not to make money, but to support the rights of the people, an appeal is now made to the friends of Constitutional liberty, to interest themselves in procuring subscribers.

All who may be good enough to procure subscribers, will, by the first day of March, communicate to the publisher the number and names so procured, retaining the money in their hands until notified that the paper will certainly appear.

All Letters and Communications must be addressed (post paid) to the "North Carolina Republican," Salisbury, North Carolina; where they will be promptly attended to.

January 15th, 1834.

Poetic

"The strains, O Poet! shall never die,
"While man can feel, or Music charm the sky;
"O'er these the sword no victory can gain,
"And time shall smile thy feeblest words in vain."
FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

"And he lingered long at midnight, and brooded o'er
his sorrows and his destiny."

— The crowded stars are out upon the sky
With tremulous lustre, and the large late moon
Her waning orb above these walls
Lifts with calm sadness, like a broken heart.
That struggles dimly on. Every sound is hush'd—
It is an interval of peace to all—not an echo breaks,
And not a form moves in the world's quiet—
And it seems as if all had done their task
Forever. What a time to muse upon the past,
To court the tones of dear remembered voices,
And hold communion with the dead!
The tomb holds one dearer to me than life!—
I cannot feel that she is gone! Her voice,
Her step, her gentle eye, where are they, where?
Dark in the dust forever! In her recent grave
She lies unmoored as she was in life!
And what the lone heart feels, can find no name!
Show me some ravine lone where I can weep,
And wish my lonely heart could break.

From the Christian Mirror.

EVE'S BANISHMENT.

She knelt—the ever glorious sky
Spread its blue wings above,
And angels' harps were breathing songs
Of never-dying love:
The stainless moon was glancing bright
Upon the glittering robes of night.
She knelt—in its untrodden pride,
The waveless stream rolled by,
And glittered in the beamy light,
Of an unclouded sky:
And onward passed, with murmuring sweep,
Unto the full and vasty deep.
She knelt—the myriad stars looked down,
In their untiring gaze,
Upon that green and sinless bower,
Her home in happier days:
And whispering winds and zephyrs bland,
Her pale and feverish temples fanned.
She wept—a curse was on her heart—
A curse that could not die,
For the deep sin that rested there,
Was registered on high:
And hope could lend no vision fair,
To the starless night of her despair!
She wept—to leave the cherished land
That decked the sylvan scene,
And danced, like fairy revellers,
Upon the glittering green:
And almost offered rivalry
Unto the bright and glorious sky!
She wept—that all the shining host,
That gazed upon her then,
Should never light her steps unto
That sinless bower again:
But hence her hermitage should be,
To toss on life's wild billowy sea!

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Lutheran Observer.

MARTIN LUTHER.

He was born at Eisleben, on Nov. 10th, 1483. He was of humble but respectable parentage. "I am," said Luther, "a farmer's son; my father, grandfather, and great-grandfather, were real farmers." His parents were very solicitous about his education. He was first sent to school at Mansfeld—in his 14th year he was sent to Magdeburg, and afterwards to Eisenach, and at both places he was obliged to beg his bread by public praying and singing, as was the custom with all poor children, until a pious woman boarded him at her table. God thus taught him to know what poverty was, but also permitted him to experience his wonderful providence. In his 18th year he went to the university of Erfurt. He devoted much time to the study of philosophy, and to the old Latin writers, and committed many passages to memory. Every morning he began his studies with prayer, and used to say, to have prayed fervently is more than the half of study. Here in the monastery library he first saw a Latin Bible, and a new light was opened to his investigations after truth. "I thought," said he, "there were no other epistles and gospels than those in the manual, but I found a Bible in the library at Erfurt, which I read with great astonishment."

God schooled him severely, in a dangerous attack of sickness, in which his mind was much employed about dying. An old priest who visited him said, among other things, "My son, be of good cheer, you will not die. God will yet make a great man of you, who will comfort many people. Him whom God loves, he chastens early, in which school the patient learns much."

In his 20th year he took the degree of Master of Arts, that he might earn something in instructing others—he now studied law, but he had not prosecuted it more than a year, when the unfortunate death of his friend Alexis, as well as his own wonderful escape from a flash of lightning, which struck near him, induced him to go to an Augustinian monastery, for he was troubled with the doubt whether he could secure the grace of God in his former condition, and he regarded the monastic life, unsuited as it was to his disposition and former principles, as most pleasing in the sight of God.

This step was not sanctioned by his father, and he himself confessed that it was precipitately made.

Severe were the duties of the first year; he was obliged not only to go round the town and beg, but to guard the doors, sweep the Church, and to clean out all the filth of the monastery; but keener still were his internal sufferings, for the strictest observance of all his duties and the mortifications of the body did not secure that peace of mind which he expected. Although he exercised himself incessantly in prayer, and read the writings of ancient and modern theologians in connection with the Bible, yet he was still melancholy, and could not be relieved. He often consulted Staupitz, the vicar-general of his order, and confessed to him the

troubled state of his mind; he encouraged him, and said, "You do not know how necessary these temptations are to you. God is exercising you not in vain. You will see that he will use you for great designs." In a dangerous sickness in the second year of his monastic life, he opened his heart to an old monk, who directed him "to exercise faith in Christ, through whom our sins are forgiven, and consequently in whom alone peace of conscience is found." This gladdened his heart and induced him to examine the subject more intently.

In 1507, he was consecrated priest, in his 24th year, and although the Bible was taken from him, yet he visited the library as often as he could, to read that beloved book.

In 1509, he was appointed Professor of the new University of Wittenberg, where he first taught Philosophy, but soon after began to teach Theology. He constantly read the Bible, admonished the students to esteem the word of God highly, to adopt it as their code of morality, to believe what it taught, and to reject every thing that was opposed to it. He already began to explain the nature of sin, the insufficiency of human power, the necessity of Grace, and the right way to Salvation, so that Dr. Polichius said, "This monk will prove all doctors to be wrong, and introduce a new doctrine, and reform the whole Romish Church."

In 1510 he was sent to Rome on some business relating to his order. Here he saw things as they were. With astonishment he beheld the universal corruption and levity of the Italian clergy, particularly at mass, which impressed him deeply. He said "that rather than a 1000 gliders he had not seen Rome." But yet he was a wonderful saint, so that, to seek consolation for his conscience, he visited all the holy places and the graves of the Apostles, and full of devotion crawled up the steps of Pilate on his knees, in order to receive the indulgence of the Pope, founded on that of devotion, but yet that passage "the righteous shall live by faith," was constantly in his mind, for he read the Epistle of Paul to the Romans very attentively.

After his return he commenced his labors with new zeal, and explained the Psalms and Romans, in which he every day saw more clearly, and taught, to the astonishment of all, that Salvation is by Faith alone.

In 1512 he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity. Unwillingly, and not without resistance, did he accept of this honor, although he was not 30 years of age. Yet he consented, but said, "that Popes, Emperors, and Universities, can make Doctors of Arts, Medicine, and Laws, but none but the Holy Ghost can make a Doctor of the Holy Scriptures!" He vowed to teach and preach the Scriptures purely and faithfully, and kept his vow. He became more and more dissatisfied with the Philosophy of the day, and tried to bring back the Holy Scriptures, which he now read in the original, into common use, to elevate them above every thing else, and to examine every thing by them.

In 1516, Staupitz committed to him the visitation of nuns, which gave him the opportunity of making known the Scriptures to them, and of ascertaining the melancholy condition of the monasteries and churches.

There is a remarkable letter which he wrote about this brother monk, which contains the whole doctrine of justification, as he subsequently more extensively treated it in his writings.

Such a man was Luther, when, in 1517, he publicly commenced the work. He was unquestionably a man of uncommon attainments even at this time, and was certainly led all along by the wonderful providence of God. God designed him for a great work, and gradually prepared him for its successful execution.

RELIGION.—POLITICS.

"Religion and politics," says a western contemporary, "should be separated as widely as the poles." If the writer meant that religion should never be made the subject of political discussion or legislative enactment, he is right. He who would thus mingle politics and religion, is a doubtful friend of religion, and the open foe of freedom. If, however, the writer meant, as we fear he did, that the influence of religion on a people, and through the people on the government, is malign and injurious, we must differ with him altogether.

This subject has been made, here, too much a matter of feeling. Every lover of freedom ought to be jealous of religious power, but it is prejudice alone that prompts a political jealousy of religion itself.

The danger of legislation on religion is not that it would encourage religion and evangelize the people, but that it would corrupt religion and oppress the people. These are the dreaded consequences of an union of Church and State. It would destroy real piety.—Religion craves no authority—needs no power. When the credulous multitude would clothe her form in scarlet, and surround her with splendor,—she abandons her desecrated temple; and oppression takes her place and assumes her title and tiara. It is then that corruption, hypocrisy, oppression, and exaction, grind the people to the dust. But these results should be ascribed, not to religion, but to the malgovernment that prostituted its name by uniting it with politics.

It is moral excellence alone, that renders a people free, great, or happy. Without it all is empty splendor and hollow decay. Religion is the source of most of the moral excellence of the race. Its influence, when pure and liberal, and wholly disconnected with government, is wholesome and ennobling. It renders a people temperate and industrious in acquiring, hardy and resolute in defending, their national blessings. It surrounds the citizen with all that makes patriotism a passion; and cherishes into being those noble virtues which alone can exalt and perpetuate a nation. No man is less faithful to his country because he is true to his God. History attests that wherever piety has been a national trait, it has been accompanied by virtue, courage, moderation and freedom. On the other hand we have lamentable examples of the horrors of a land whose altars have been overthrown, and whose religion extinguished—vice, selfishness and ferocity struggled for the mastery, until no fire from heaven was required to blast that land; but, self-consuming, it became, of itself, a desolation.

The influence of piety in producing and sustaining a noble moral elevation of character, is well exemplified in the history of most of the worthies of the Revolution. They were generally men of calm and humble piety. Who will not regard with exultation the contrast presented by Washington and Bonaparte—the former retiring to lift up his great soul in humble gratitude to Heaven for the victories of his country—the latter trampling his native altars in the dust, and bowing the knee of affected devotion to the crescent of Mahomet! A bad man is seldom a good patriot; a good man is as seldom a dishonest statesman. No one will be dreading for approaching in his moral character to the purity and elevation of Washington.

THE DEAD OF 1833.

Our readers have seen, under this title, a catalogue of splendid names of Foreigners, but as it may not have occurred to them how distinguished a portion of our own countrymen has supplied

The innumerable caravan that moves
To the pale realm of shade—

we recall a few instances which present themselves most readily. Besides Randolph and Bainbridge, who are at the head of the list, we may mention Turnbull of South Carolina, a man of splendid talents—our lamented Consul at Havana, Mr. Shaler—Senators Johnston and Buckner, and Krepps, of Pennsylvania—Chief-Justices Henderson and Skinner, of North Carolina and Vermont—Governors Wolcott of Connecticut, and Edwards of Illinois—Right Rev. Bishop Neckers, of New Orleans—Generals Breckenridge and Coffee—and, by no means among the least, the brave Commodore Tucker, of Maine, next to Lafayette, the highest surviving officer of the Revolution, and inferior to none in energy, patriotism, and hardihood. Tucker's age, as we have often heard him say, varied but a week from that of Paul Jones, and he was a man of the same invincible and iron mould. He watched on deck, when he carried out John Adams, first Minister to France, seventy-two hours at one time, closely pursued all the time by a convoy of British cruisers.—Boston Journal.

POLITICAL.

From the Philadelphia Commercial Intelligencer.

We give, in another part of to-day's paper, the proceedings of a State Rights meeting, held where those meetings were first held in the times that tried men's souls, in the cradle of Democracy, the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia. The persons whose names are given, are generally members of the party, old-fashioned Democrats and Jacksonians. This is a noble beginning. The friends of principle, the Republicans of the school of Jefferson, the patriots who would rescue the country from the gulph of consolidation into which she is sinking, will rally around the banner thus erected, until the party is regenerated, and the State is once more, in reality, OLD DEMOCRATIC PENNSYLVANIA. It is these principles alone that can save the country from a consolidated, despotic government; can preserve at once the inestimable blessings of liberty and union; and restore the Government to the simplicity, economy, purity, and mildness, which constituted originally the glory and the happiness of the American people.

STATE RIGHTS MEETING.

At a meeting of the friends of State Rights, held at the News Rooms, Third street, below Calwell, on Friday evening, the 22nd November, 1833, CHARLES NAYLOR was called to the chair, and SAMUEL MAGARGEE appointed Secretary.

On motion, a Committee of seven gentlemen was appointed to draft a Constitution, for the purpose of organizing a State Rights Association of Pennsylvania, which subsequently reported the following, which was adopted:

CONSTITUTION

Of the State Rights Association of Pennsylvania.

PREAMBLE:

Whereas, the democratic party of Pennsylvania, since the glorious result which attended their first struggle against Federal usurpation, in 1799, have gradually lost sight of those great conservative principles of Liberty and Union, to which they owed their triumph, until at length little has been left of Democracy but the name:

And, whereas, it is in our opinion essential to the future peace and welfare of the American people, as well as to the perpetuity of their freedom, that the Republican party should be re-organized upon the original ground of the Sovereignty of the States, and a strict construction of the Federal Constitution, as interpreted by the great Apostle of American Liberty, Thomas Jefferson:

And, whereas, (in the words of the Pennsylvania Legislature, in 1810) the States composing the United States, by the adoption of the Federal Constitution, established a General Government, for special purposes, which purposes are stated in the Constitution: each State reserving to itself and its citizens, all the rights and authorities not delegated to the General Government. To this compact each State acceded in its character as a State, and is a party, the other States forming, as to it, the other party. The written agreement thus entered into, being, to all intents and purposes, a treaty between Sovereign Powers. The General Government, by this treaty, was not constituted the exclusive or final judge of the powers it was to exercise: if it were so to judge, then its judgment and discretion, and not the Constitution, would be the measure of its authority. The interpretation of that instrument was, as in all other cases of compact between parties having no common umpire, each party having an equal right to determine for itself, not only as to infractions of the compact, but as to the kind of redress to which it would resort:

We, the subscribers, impressed with the above truths, agree to form ourselves into an Association to be denominated the State Rights Association of Pennsylvania, under the following Constitution:

Article 1. The officers of the Association shall be a President, two Vice Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, and a Committee of Correspondence, consisting of three members, who shall be elected annually on the last Tuesday in January.

Article 2. The members of this Association must be citizens of the United States, and inhabitants of the State of Pennsylvania, and must sign this Constitution on admission to membership. Honorary members, citizens of the other States, may be admitted.

Article 3. Applicants for membership shall be recommended by at least three members at any stated meeting, and shall be balloted for at any subsequent stated meeting; the votes of two-thirds of the members present shall be necessary to a choice.

Article 4. The stated meetings of the Association shall be held on the second Monday in every month. Adjourned meetings may be held at any time that may be determined by the Association, and special meetings shall be called by the President, or in case of his absence, by any of the

Presidents, at any time, on the application, in writing, of any five members.

Article 5. The contribution of each member towards defraying the expenses of the Association, shall be one dollar per annum, payable at the time of signing the Constitution, and in advance annually thereafter.

Article 6. By-Laws, for the regulation of the proceedings of the Association, and of such other matters as are not herein provided for, shall be adopted at some future meeting.

Article 7. Amendments to this Constitution can only be proposed at a stated meeting, and can only be adopted at a subsequent stated meeting, provided that the Preamble, which defines the character of the Association, can never be changed.

Article 8. It shall be the duty of the Committee of Correspondence to open a correspondence with citizens residing in all parts of the Commonwealth, who are known to be the advocates of State Rights, and to urge upon them the expediency of adopting measures for the organization of a Society in every county, or if practicable, in every township and ward. Of the proceedings of this Committee, a report shall be presented to the Association at every stated meeting.

Many affect to regard the Jefferson or State Rights School of politics as violent and revolutionary in its character. They seem to consider it the doctrine of hot spirits alone, and as tempestuous and warlike in its tendency and results. Nothing is more erroneous. It is a doctrine of mildness. It teaches that men are to be governed by opinion, not by the sword. It raises between the States a spirit of mutual forbearance; and preaches that there should be no oppression (for none is necessary)—and there will be no resistance. These were always the doctrines of the Democratic party.—They are the principles of every true Democrat now.—Philadelphia Intelligencer.

The above remarks are just and appropriate.

The source from which they emanate would, of itself, entitle them to respect. We look with well grounded confidence to this able paper, for a continued and zealous co-operation in the great work of advancing the true and original principles of State Rights. It must be obvious, to every observer of political events, that the tone of public feeling in the North has undergone a radical change.—Twelve or eighteen months since, the doctrine of State Rights found few supporters. The general current of public opinion was decidedly adverse to it, and the Southern party, which, in opposition to the clamors and denunciations of interested politicians, had continued, "through good and bad report," to bear aloft its glorious standard, met the open rebuke or half concealed sneer of almost the entire Press. But we rejoice to find that this is no longer the case; every thing indicates that the attention of the Northern people has been aroused to a full and fair examination of the Democratic doctrines of '98 and '99, and that they seem destined to be once more triumphant. In Pennsylvania particularly, a State, which, in former times, was distinguished for its close and faithful adherence to the principles inculcated by Mr. Jefferson, we observe with pleasure that a new and flattering interest has been created and exhibited in behalf of the Southern creed. It is a feeling worthy of the cornerstone of the Federal Arch, and affords reasonable ground for the hope that the artful machinations of designing politicians, who are anxiously seeking the elevation of Mr. Van Buren, will fail in securing the powerful aid of this State.

With these and other good reasons to cheer and animate the exertions of the true supporters of the Constitution, they can scarcely entertain a doubt of final success. Sentinels who once swore eternal devotion to the cause, may treacherously have deserted their posts, or given to the opposition a secret support, by the feebleness or ambiguity of their resistance; but the main body of the people have not forsaken the banner unfurled by their fathers, and consecrated to the defence of constitutional liberty. They are awakening to a true sense of the danger which menaces their rights; and the day is not far distant when the State Rights party will present the same determined front that distinguished them during the stormy conflicts of '98 and '99. In the South the sceptre is rapidly passing from the grasp of former political leaders, who have proved themselves unworthy of their trust, and the people evince a determination to elect and act for themselves. The faithful and ardent friends of State Rights are invigorated by the hope of success, and no exertion will be omitted on their part to restore the Constitution to its primitive simplicity, and thus give to the Union that internal stability which can alone preserve and transmit it, with all its invaluable blessings, to remote generations.—Petersburg Intelligencer.

THE REPUBLICAN DOCTRINES FOR 1834.

OR THE YEAR OF OUR INDEPENDENCE 115.

By the President.—Andrew Jackson will never re-chart the Bank. Andrew Jackson will never restore the deposits. Neither persuasion, nor coercion, nor the opinions of the people, nor the voice of the Legislature, can shake this fixed determination.

I will try the "experiment." I will furnish better and more solvent currency than that of the National Bank. I know it cannot come from the Bank, but I know it can come from the people, and I will trade upon borrowed capital, I ought to break it! If the Bank persists in its hostility, I have a measure in view which will destroy the currency which I am resolved to give, as the alternative of what they may be inclined to do.

By Senator Wright.—I am not a member of the United States Bank, I am not a member of the National Bank, I am not a member of the Commercial Bank.

By Senator Wright.—I am not a member of the United States Bank, I am not a member of the National Bank, I am not a member of the Commercial Bank.

By Mr. Boardley of New York.—Scarcely than
the existence of the Bank of the United
States, let it perish, and in its full carry down
every Bank in the Union: I say, for one, perish
banks, perish commerce, perish the State institutions;
—give us a broken, decayed, and worthless
currency; rather than the ignoble and corrupt ty-
ranny of an irresponsible corporation. [This im-
pression may be realized even at an early day.]

By Mr. C. P. White of New York.—The Gov-
ernment don't complain; you hear no complaint on
the part of the Government—it is ONLY the peo-
ple that are making all the complaint. [The Hon.
member did not recollect that the people had not
88 a day each, to stifle complaint; and, besides,
who cares for "the people," except about election
times?]

By Mr. Page of Oswego, New York.—I admit
the truth of all you allege [concerning the extent
of public distress]; but I am a whole hog-man!!
and I would sooner commit the unpardonable sin,
and throw myself on the clemency of the Almighty,
than return to my constituents after having voted
to recharter the deposits, or re-charter the United
States Bank. [If the author of this British and
blasphemous declaration could have heard the elo-
quent and manly rebuke it received at the meeting
on Monday evening from "the Mechanic of the
14th ward," Mr. Baldwin, even he must have hung
his head with shame. "Sir," said Mr. Baldwin—
for we will attempt to convey a notion, however
inadequate, of this fine rebuke—"if that member
could see, as we who are mechanics are obliged
daily to see, hundreds of honest, industrious, skillful
workmen, seeking employment from street to street,
and seeking it in vain, while at home their wives
and their children are pining with hunger;—yes,
Mr. Chairman, in absolute want of the necessities
of life, even he, I must think, whole hog man as
he proclaims himself—would be touched by such a
sight—and, shaking off his bristles and casting
aside the brute, again stand forth in the dignity of
Man created in the image of his Maker."]

By Mr. Turrill of N. York.—These petitions,
[for relief] he believed, were got up originally by
the Bank; and those who procured the signatures
were paid for their trouble out of Mr. Biddle's
breaches pocket. It was possible that many of
those who signed the petitions from the large cities
were stimulated by the assurance that their names
would appear in a printed book.

From the Richmond Whig.

RESOLUTIONS UPON EXECUTIVE POWER.

In the Senate of the United States, Mr. Clay lately
moved a series of resolutions of the utmost importance
as to the preservation of the Union and the character
of this Government. "Fools" may indeed contest
the forms of Government—but it is plain to the un-
sophisticated understanding, that when the ruler of a coun-
try, under whatever name, is armed with the power
of removing public officers at will, with or without cause,
whether they have conducted themselves in office un-
faithfully, or whether they have been signally faithful
and punctual in their duties—he is, *pro tanto* at least,
despotic. If former Presidents were aware, that the
Constitution invested them with such regal power, their
virtue never permitted them to exercise it. Mr. Jefferson,
coming in after a violent struggle, and with party
feelings much heated, did remove some 20 or 30 offi-
cers, without cause, as was alleged, but even he con-
demned the principle of removing for opinion sake in-
equivocally, and resisted the instances of his friends for
a more extended proscription. He would only inquire,
he said, whether the incumbent had performed his duty,
and would not attempt to control the freedom of op-
inion guaranteed to all, by the power of removal. Dur-
ing the Administration of Messrs. Madison, Monroe,
and J. Q. Adams, removals except for cause, in mini-
sterial offices, were wholly unknown. Mr. Adams, so much
plundered for using the patronage of Government to se-
cure his re-election, did not make one single removal
even from political offices, for difference of opinion.
When informed that certain functionaries, indebted to
him for their offices, were opposed to his re-election and
even busy partisans of Gen. Jackson, he inquired if
they faithfully discharged their public duties; and, sat-
isfied on this hand, permitted them to retain their places
and pursue their hostile machinations against him. Mr.
Clay, less patient, exchanged six publishers of the laws,
habitually abusive of the Administration, and for this,
we all remember the violent abuse which he received,
and the pathetic lamentations which Ritchie, especially,
poured forth from his patriotic bosom, for the corruptness
of power and the danger to which Liberty was exposed!

Jackson came into power. His approach to the seat
of Government was announced by the menace that he
would "punish his enemies," with the accompaniment
of a promise to "reward his friends." The work of
proscription commenced, and was prosecuted for three
years, until the tyrant has been compelled to respect the
strong resistance of public opinion and the disgust of
his former friends. More removals in these three
years were made, than had occurred in the forty years
from 1789 to 1829—more by one half—more, we be-
lieve, by two thirds. Ritchie, who had been so much
alarmed at Mr. Clay's change of six printers "by au-
thority," said not a word while the proscription raged,
until that he did not approve removal for opinion sake,
however willing, however, to palliate or justify each sepa-
rate act of power, and regularly joining the pack set
upon all removed, to run down their characters, by way
of justification of the despotism which had deprived them.
Mr. Clay has at length brought forward propositions
declaratory of the true constitutional power of the Presi-
dent, and to control the usurpation which has used it—frightful
despotism of removals. We pretend not to affirm the
superiority of the mode he has selected—although it appears
to us wise, sufficient, and effective—but we say, without
hesitation, or the fear of contradiction, that some limita-
tion and definition are indispensable, to conform the
Government to a Republican model. We are sure Vir-
ginia will sustain him in this Republican procedure to
the utmost. No State has less practised proscription—
there has been more disgust at the ferocious proscrip-
tions of Gen. Jackson—the principle is abhorrent to the
sensibility which has always characterized her.

The tendency of the system of "rewarding" and
"punishing," to exchange independence for flattery,
and to give an unbridled opinion for secrecy and "non-
committal," hold freedom for cringing slaves, is exhib-
ited wherever there are federal officers, but more par-
ticularly, as we hear, at Washington, where men pre-
fer their opinions with the caution and reserve of her-
mits within the grasp of the inquisition. But, odious and
noxious as this act is to every Republican, it concerns
the public less than the extended power which the
removal of arbitrary removal gives the President. Ha-
ving the power of removing all officers, and their removal
at will, it is obvious that his pleasure in the
removal of any officer, becomes their paramount
law, and that the law, and their sense of duty,
are given way to the will of that power at whose
disposers they may be cast off of employ-

LETTER FROM MAJOR DOWNING.

To my old friend Mr. Deight, of the New York
Daily Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, 21st FEBRUARY, 1834.

In my last letter I told you about my present-
in to the General then two Committees from New
York—one of the Merchants and Traders and to-
ther of the Mechanics, and how the General (that
the last cum right, from Tammany Hall, and got
into a plagy mistake about it. But I tell'd you
that the rule Tammany folks did cum, and now I'm
going to tell you what a high time we had here.

I got the list of names of the Committee, and I
and the General went to work, readin on em over
and over; so as to get em glib—so when the hour
cum, we got the room to rights, and the General
took his stand rite in the middle on't, and I stood
a little ahead on him, and Dennis M'Loony, who I
told'd you about in my last; he said he best git by
the door with the list of names, and call em out
for us, and so let em cum up to I and the General
one at a time, and then there would be no mistake
—he said that was exactly the way at all the grate
folks hoises in Ireland. But when they cum, you
never see sitch work as Dennis made on't—he
stopped the first one, and instead of lettin the man
tell him his name, Dennis wanted to know if he
was so and so—he took the first name on the list,
and arter he'd tried em all round, he took the next
name and tried em a spell on that, and so on. I
could'n't hear all that was sed, for Dennis jest open-
ed the door wide enuf to put his own head out, and
keep talkin and scoldin like all natur; so to rights,
the General he call'd out, and says he, Mr. M'Loony,
stand aside, says he, and let our friends cum in—
but Dennis jan'd the door right too, and turn-
ed and told'd the General, he didn't believe they
were the persons the General expected, and so I
had to go and let em in myself, and to keep Den-
nis out of trouble I tell'd him to go in a corner,
and look and learn somethin of American manners,
afore he cum to play Irish here; and so in they
cum—but there was only three on em, and that
made things easy for me, and as the General re-
membered as many of the names, he stepped up to
em, and shook hands with em, and called em by
the three fust names on the list—to one he said,
"I am happy to welcome the man who was once
Mayor of New York, and I hope to see you May-
or agin," says the General—"and you my friend,
I thank you once more for bringin me on here jest
arter my fust election, that big bald headed Eagle
—I was so busy then I hadn't time to do it—I am
sorry to tell you that noble bird is dead, but I pre-
served all I could of him; I stuffed my arm chair
cushion with his feathers—my friend Mrs. E. made
a fan of his tail, and I keep his quills to rite my
Proclamashuns and Vetos with;" and so the Gen-
eral shook hands agin, and to rights, says he,
where is the rest on you? And he took up the
list and red all the names over, and then cum trou-
ble. They told the General narry one on em had
ever been Mayor, and none on em never sent an
Eagle to the General; but one on em sed he had
the honor of makin the furniture for the General's
room, when he was on at York on the grand tower;
and then he handed the General his card, tell-
in about his work; and another stepped up and
told'd the General he had the honor of sellin it at
auction, arter the General was done usin on't; and
he gin the General another card, tellin what his
business was in York. The General look'd at em
a spell, and then he looked at tother one, but he
had no card; he sed he didn't do any business; be-
cause he had an office under the Government.
The General begun to think there was another
mistake, and he look'd at me, and I tip'd him a
wink, and jest whisper'd in his ear—"try em on
Glory a spell, General, says I, and there will be
no mistake arter that;" and so the General he went
at it, and sure enuf you never see critters spruce
up as they did; and the further the General got
into Glory and Reform, the lower these critters
hurraw'd for us; and Dennis he got at it, and that
made jest six on us, and we settled up matters as
clear as a whistle. There warn't no distress no
where, one sed—Mahogany was as cheap as pine
boards was a spell ago, and so was labor; and if the
General would only go on and put down the Bank,
and would give him an order to make him some
tables, he would show the difference; another sed
times never was better for his business; for he ex-
pected this spring to have the sellin of nigh upon
all the house-hold furniture in New York; and the
other sed he was content so long as the party hung
together, for he got his honest living out of the
public money, and that didn't belong to nobody but
the General; and then we all turned to agin and
had another spell of Glory and hurra-ah.

The General was tickled most desperately, and
he tell'd em all to stay and take dinner with us;
and as soon as Congress was let out we had a good
large party, and we all sat down and talked over
matters, and as we had now jest the kind of folks
from New York to tell the Congress folks, and all
our other friends, what the rule state of things was
North, and that there war'n't no distress there,
and other fellers—I tell'd you about in my last
letter, any cum here to throw dust in our eyes.
Every thing was now as light as sunshine, and it
will take a good many Committees and Petitions
too to make the General budge an inch now.

The General tell'd these good folks from Tam-
many Hall, he'd like to have em stay here as long
as Congress remains here, and they may cum and
put up in the White House, and they shant spend
a cent of their own money. As soon as the Gen-
eral sed that, one on em got up from the table and
walked round to the General, and whispered some-
thin in the General's ear. For a spell the General
looked plagy blank, and all I could hear him say,
was "What?"—"Rent?"—"Can't pay." "I see,"
says the General, "how it is—that's Biddle's work
—I'll disappoint him."—And that's what he call'd
Amos, and whispered somethin to Tanney, and he
whisper'd agin to Maj. Blair, and so it went round
till one on em got up and went over to the Treas-
ury, and brought in some money, and the General
settled up that matter purty quick—rude so
that's purty much all I've got to say about this
Tammany Committee—and if you want to know
about some other things that's goin on here that I
haint got time to rite about, I'd advise you to read
Dennis M'Loony's letters; he rites a leetle every
day to his friends in Ireland, and to git it home
safe, he tells me he sends his letters to Mr. King,
who prints the New York American. Dennis and
I are purty good friends, considerin—but he says
he don't like the Yankees a bit, and to be even
with him, I tell him I like his countrymen ana-
mously—so we won't quarrel on that hook.

Yours, &c.

J. DOWNING, Major,

Downingville Militia, 2d Brigade.



Western Carolinian.

SALISBURY:

SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1834.

SOVEREIGNTY.

Much perplexity and many false theories spring from
the imperfectness of language, or from the misapprehen-
sion of the meaning of certain words. For exam-
ple, the word "Sovereignty" is understood, by some
people, to mean, invariably, unlimited power. Such,
certainly, is its meaning when taken in its widest sense
—but then it is properly applicable only to the Ruler
of the Universe.—HE alone possesses sovereignty, that
is to say, supreme or unlimited power. When we speak
of earthly sovereignty, we mean the right to do any
thing that is morally possible, and which is not incon-
sistent with natural or revealed law, inter-national law,
or conventional law.

In the first sense of the word, no person, State, or
nation, can be sovereign, for the plain reason that his
or their power is limited by natural laws: but to argue
that no State or nation can be politically sovereign un-
less it can exercise all its natural powers without any
kind of restraint or limitation whatever, would be ridi-
culous, if not absurd. Were this admitted, then it
would appear that there is not at this time a single
sovereignty on the globe. Great Britain is probably
the most powerful nation on earth—yet there are many
things which she has no right to do, because they would
be inconsistent with the laws of nations, and with her
treaties or stipulations with others. The British Parli-
ament is said to be omnipotent, that is to say, posses-
sed of unlimited political power—yet there are many
things which, if Parliament should attempt, would pro-
duce a convulsion and probably a revolution. Sove-
reignty, then, political sovereignty, means the highest
power is a State or nation—a power limited in its ex-
ercise only by the universal laws of nations, or by the
special assent, compact, or agreement, of one nation or
State with another or others.

This is what we mean by State Sovereignty. We
never contented, as some have ignorantly supposed,
and others have artfully pretended to believe we did,
that one of these States was sovereign above the rest;
but we have contended, and do insist upon it, that all
of the States are Sovereign—that they are equal Sove-
reignities—and that the General Government is merely
their joint-agent, appointed by their mutual consent,
to exercise some of their sovereign rights for their joint
and mutual benefit.

Sovereignty itself is indivisible—it cannot be di-
vided into parts—but one indivisible Sovereign may ap-
point one, fifty, or a thousand agents, to do different
things; and two, twenty-four, or a hundred Sovereigns,
may agree and appoint one common agent to do certain
things for all of them. For example: North Carolina
is a Sovereign—she appoints one set of agents to make
laws—another set, to wit, the Judges, to expound the
laws—and another agent, the Governor, to see that
they are executed. These, together, constitute our
State Government. We might go on and enu-
merate the treasurer, sheriff, clerks, &c., all of whom
exercise some sovereign powers—for every power, no
matter how insignificant, is an attribute of sovereignty,
inasmuch as *supreme power* comprehends all power.
But will any one contend that either of these
agents is a Sovereign in the sense applied to States?

The United States are twenty-four Sovereigns—and
as a single State appoints her particular agents to do
acts which concern her alone, so she, with the rest,
appoints another set, namely, the President, Congress,
and the Supreme Court, to do certain other acts which
concern the whole twenty-four.

In the old world, those who make and execute the
laws are called the Sovereigns; and in some countries
the laws are the mere will of a single man, an absolute
Monarch, a despot. In our country, one party at least,
the Republicans, believe that the Government, although
it makes laws, does so by virtue only of *delegated power*;
—but there is another party which contends that the
Government is the Sovereign, and that those who cre-
ated it owe it allegiance!

It is difficult to conceive a greater political absurdity.
Can that which is created, or made, be sovereign?
The mere fact that it is made, implies that there is
a higher power by which it was made. This power is,
as to the thing made, a Sovereign.

The General Government has no natural, no inher-
ent, primitive power. We not only know when it
was made, but how, and by what power. It was made
subsequent to the Revolutionary war, by the co-opera-
tion of Independent States. If this fact can be proved,
the Sovereignty of the States will be incontrovertibly
established. But here, in order that the word "State"
may not lead to more misapprehension and error, we
will explain what we think is its true meaning.

In the celebrated Report of the Virginia Legislature
of 1799, in defence of the far-famed resolutions passed
the year before, we find the following definitions: the
word "States sometimes means the separate sections
of territory occupied by the political societies within
each; sometimes the particular Governments establish-
ed by those societies; sometimes those societies as
organized into those particular Governments; and, last-
ly, it means the People composing those political so-
cieties in their highest SOVEREIGN CAPACITY." The
last is the sense in which we use it when speaking of
State Sovereignty. "In this sense," says the Report
above alluded to, "the Constitution was submitted to
the 'States'; in this sense the 'States' ratified it; and,
in this sense of the term 'States,' they are consequen-
tially parties to the compact from which the powers of the
Federal Government result."

We have thus endeavored to explain the meaning of
the words "Sovereignty" and "States." If our defi-
nitions be correct, then it follows, clearly, that there
are in North America twenty-four Republican Sove-
reign States. Those who deny this, must prove that
there is but one State: for let it be borne in mind that
the very definition of "State" implies Sovereignty—
that is to say, power limited only by the laws of nature,
by the laws of nations, and by conventional agreement
between equal parties.

The enemies of State Sovereignty are, then, reduced
to the necessity of proving that the General Govern-
ment possesses all these attributes of Sovereignty. But
they must not stop here; they must further prove that
the General Government did not derive from any other

source the rights it has, but that these rights are pri-
mitive, or inherent.

We know the grounds on which the Sovereignty of
the States is denied, and the supremacy of the Federal
Government asserted. That which is most relied on,
is, that the States cannot declare war, make treaties,
coin money, or do some other things which Sovereigns
may do. We admit all this; but we deny that it mi-
litates against State Sovereignty. Why cannot the
States do these things?—Simply because they agreed,
when they adopted the Constitution, that their common
agent, the General Government, should exercise these
Sovereign rights for the common benefit of all.

History, both ancient and modern, abounds with ex-
amples of independent States entering into voluntary
agreement to refrain from the exercise of certain rights
individually. Of this description are all alliances in
which the allies stipulate and agree that one shall not
make a treaty, alone, with a common enemy. Now,
every alliance is to some extent an union: it may be
more or less intimate, according to the will of the par-
ties. We admit the union of these States to be closer
than any that history records between independent
States; but, until the advocates of Consolidation show
that the States derived their powers from the General
Government, and not the latter from the former, we shall
never admit that there is no more than one Sovereign
—and we shall never admit that the General Govern-
ment is that Sovereign, or that the States owe to it any
allegiance whatever. If the argument be good that
the States individually are not Sovereign, because there
are some attributes of sovereignty that they cannot in-
dividually exercise, it is equally good to prove that the
United States together are not Sovereign: for there
are other high attributes that they cannot conjointly
exercise through the General Government. And the
result of the argument would then show that Sove-
reignty is extinct in this country!

Will it be pretended that the United States' Govern-
ment can abolish State boundaries, and consolidate all
into one? The enemies of State Sovereignty have not
yet had the hardihood to assert such a doctrine, although
their theory would justify it: for many of them con-
tend that the States stand in the same relation to the
Union, that the Counties do to the States. Now, the
State of North Carolina can at any time do away all
County distinctions, and consolidate the whole into one.
She may also deprive her Towns, Boroughs, and Cor-
porations, of the right to lay taxes; these are attributes
of Sovereignty which she alone has the right to ex-
ercise or authorize others to exercise. Why can the
State do this? Because she granted the right, and for
good cause can take it away.

Can the General Government do the same? Can it
restrain a State from taxing its citizens—or, what is a
still more solemn right of Sovereignty, the taking away
the life of any of her citizens—can the General Gov-
ernment deprive a State of this right?

But we will forbear at this time. We address our
remarks to plain honest people; we resort to no meta-
physical subtleties, but rely upon simple common-sense
reasoning. In addition to this, we shall hereafter give
historical facts, and the arguments and opinions of many
distinguished men, which, together, we think will con-
stitute an impregnable defence of the doctrine of State
Sovereignty, and consequently of State Rights and
State Remedies.

ROANOKE AND YADKIN RAIL-ROAD.

The following gentlemen have been designated as
Commissioners to receive Subscriptions of Stock in the
Roanoke and Yadkin Rail-Road, in the Counties where
they reside:

At Salem, Emanuel Shober, John C. Blum, Charles
F. Bagge, Frederick H. Shuman; at Rockford, John A.
Wright and Daniel W. Courts; at Lexington, John A.
Hogan, James Wiseman, William R. Holt, Absalom
Williams, John Smith, Evander Melver, and John Lee;
at Salisbury, Thomas L. Cowan, Maxwell Chambers,
John Murphy, William F. Kelly, Robert Macnamara,
William Chambers, and James Martin, Junior; States-
ville, Theophilus Falls, Wm. F. Cowan, James Camp-
bell, Joseph Chambers, A. K. Simonton; at Ashborough,
Benjamin Elliott, Jonathan Worth, Hugh McCain,
George Hoover, and Elisha Coffin.

The Warrenton Report says that \$16,000 has been
subscribed there. This is a poor effort on the part
of old Warren, considering her wealth and the direct
interest she has in the success of the scheme. Prob-
ably the removal of the Deposites has begun to operate
upon the rich tobacco-planters of that County.

CONGRESSIONAL.

On the 4th instant, a majority of the Committee to
whom was referred the Secretary's reasons for the re-
moval of the Deposites, made a Report, accompanied
by the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That the Bank of the United States
ought not to be re-chartered.
2. Resolved, That the Public Deposites ought not to
be restored to the Bank of the United States.
3. Resolved, That the State Banks ought to be con-
tinued as the places of deposit of the public money,
and that it is expedient for Congress to make further
provision, by law, prescribing the mode of selection, the
security to be taken, and the manner and terms on
which they are to be employed.

4. Resolved, That, for the purpose of ascertaining,
as far as practicable, the cause of the commercial
embarrassment and distress complained of by numerous
citizens of the United States, in sundry memorials which
have been presented to Congress at the present session,
and of inquiring whether the charter of the Bank of the
United States has been violated; and, also, what cor-
ruptions and abuses have existed in its management;
whether it has used its corporate power or money to
control the press, to interfere in politics, or influence
elections; and whether it has had any agency, through
its management or money, in producing the existing
pressure; a Select Committee be appointed to inspect
the books and examine into the proceedings of the said
Bank, who shall report whether the provisions of the
charter have been violated or not; and, also, what
abuses, corruptions, or mal-practices, have existed in the
management of said Bank; and that the said committee
be authorized to send for persons and papers, and to
summon and examine witnesses, on oath, and to ex-
amine into the affairs of the said Bank and Branches;
and they are further authorized to visit the principal
Bank, or any of its branches, for the purpose of inspect-
ing the books, correspondence, accounts, and other papers
connected with its management or business; and that
the said committee be required to report the result of
such investigation, together with the evidence they
may take, at as early a day as practicable.

A minority of the same Committee made a counter-
Report. Fifteen thousand copies of each were ordered
to be printed for circulation.

From the course which this subject has taken, it is
impossible to foresee when it will end; but we shall
be agreeably surprised if it does not continue unsettled
until thousands are overwhelmed in irremediable ruin.
The decisive battle in Congress is still to be fought;
in the meantime, memorials and petitions are pouring
in from all quarters to encourage the contending par-
ties on the question.

Those disapproving the removal, are far the most

numerous. They spring directly from the People, and
express their honest unbias'd sentiments; but those
of the opposite character, with few exceptions, originate
among office-holders or office-hunters, and are gener-
ated chiefly in the large towns, where party-machinery
is more easily kept in order than in the agricultural
districts.

The Deposite Question still occupies the chief atten-
tion of both Houses, to the exclusion, almost, of every
other subject of importance. Occasionally, however,
something comes up of interest; and we call the at-
tention of our readers to an article in a preceding col-
umn, extracted from the Richmond Whig, in which
certain resolutions offered by Mr. Clay, in the Senate,
are commented upon with the Whig's usual ability and
manly independence of thought and expression. We
have not seen the resolutions referred to, but they shall
be laid before our readers as soon as they come to hand.

From the New York American, we extract what
the Editor of that paper calls the "Republican Doctrines
of 1834."

If one of those illustrious Patriots who established
the doctrines of '98 could return, and get from the
article mentioned his first illustration of the political
principles now predominant in this country, he
would at once say that it was either false, or that the
liberties of the People were gone.

But the intelligent Editor of the American is only
dealing in well-deserved sarcasm towards those who
profess to be pure Republicans, while their acts prove
them to be ultra-consolidationists.

The candid old Federalists admit that the present
Administration has gone far beyond their doctrines of
constructive power, while they at the same time ac-
knowledge that what now is called Nullification, was
in '98 called Republicanism.

This doctrine has been cherished by a small and pre-
scribed party; but they have the cheering hope that it
will again triumph in spite of bitter persecution from
high places, and that it will ere long take precedence
of that baleful man-worship which has well nigh obli-
terated all traces of pure Republicanism.

ANOTHER EVIDENCE OF THE PRESSURE.

Heretofore, money-holders have anxiously sought op-
portunities to lend their funds to States, because, thus
vested, they are more secure than any where else.—
But, whether it be that there is no money to lend, or
that public confidence in all sorts of pledges is lost
since the violation, by the President, of the Bank char-
ter, certain it is that the State of Pennsylvania has
lately failed to obtain a loan to carry on her magni-
ficent works of internal improvement! Books were lat-
ly opened, in that State, for a loan of 730,000 dollars,
and not a cent was subscribed!!

Error Corrected.—In giving the list of appoint-
ments made by the late Conference of the Methodist
Episcopal Church, we assigned the Rev'd James M.
Boatright to Roanoke, instead of Rowan, in the Yadkin
District. The mistake was in the copy from which we
procured our information, and we see that it is very gen-
eral.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

TO THE HON. HENRY W. CONNOR.

Dear Sir: I hope you will excuse an old friend for
addressing you in this public manner. I do not want
to hurt your feelings, or injure your standing; on the
contrary, I would rather approve all your public conduct
if I could do so honestly, but I cannot, I must speak
out and warn you of its consequences. You seem de-
termined to stick to Genl. Jackson, right or wrong, and
justify all his acts, no matter how inconsistent they are.
Now, my friend, this is not the way for a Representa-
tive of Freedom to act. Why did we support Genl.
Jackson? Was it simply because he was a victorious
"military chieftain," as some of his old enemies assert?
No; it was not for that that I supported him. And I
think that the most of the old Republicans wanted him
elected because they believed him to be, as he profess-
ed, a true Republican; because he promised to support
the rights of the People, and the rights of the States;
to correct the abuses of Government, and to reduce the
expenses. But, has he done a single one of these things?
No, my dear sir; but he has violated every promise he
made by his election.

In the first place, he said that Members of Congress
ought not to be appointed to offices by the President,
because it had a corrupting influence; but, no sooner
was he elected than he began to give Congressmen
offices, and he has kept it up till he has given more to
them than every other President had done.

He also said that no President ought to serve more
than four years; but, as soon as he got in, he began to
lay plans and electioneer to keep in four years more.

And he is not even satisfied with having the place
himself for eight years, but has been all the time elec-
tioneering for Van Buren to get it next to him. How
has he kept his promise about protecting the Rights of
the States, and supporting the principles of Jefferson,
the doctrines of '98? Let his proclamation and his bloody
bill answer the question. Instead of being true to
the doctrines which he himself acted on in early life,
he has deserted the tracks of Jefferson, and gone further
than old John Adams did against the Republican prin-
ciples.

And how has he reformed the abuses of the Govern-
ment? When he turned out Toby Watkins, there was
great rejoicing, and we all thought he would go on with
the good work; but behold, he puts Amos Kendall in
poor Toby's place, and thereby introduced a spend
"ten times more unclean" than the one he put out. And
Amos is not the only one, for it may be well said he
has a legion such about him, who manage things as they
please, and his Cabinet is nothing with him. These mi-
serable mercenary are getting rich by vile speculation
on the public, such as the Indian Land speculation in
Alabama.

And now, my old friend, tell me how the President
has redeemed his promise about reducing the public ex-
penses. I remember how we all complained when we
found that John Q. Adams's administration had spent in
one year about twelve millions of dollars. We thought
it monstrous; but our Republican President, Andrew
Jackson, has pretty nigh doubled it: the expense of his
last year was about twenty-two millions, was it not?

I could mention a great many more cases of breach-
ed promise by Genl. Jackson, but I don't want to be
tiresome. He has done a thing lately that no other
man would dare to try: if John Q. Adams had re-
moved the public money without any lawful authority, as
Jackson has done, don't you think he would have been
impeached? I have no doubt he would have been all
but drummed out of Washington. He would have de-
served impeachment. And what more right has Genl.
Jackson to despise all law than John Q. Adams?—You
know, Mr. Connor, that you denounced Adams for his
threats against Georgia, and for his Panama Mission
affair; but what were they, had as I follow them to be,
when compared with Jackson's acts? Here he has done
an act that has confused and distressed the whole coun-
try, it has brought ruin on thousands, and will be still
worse; but if the poor sufferers go to Congress, or to
the President with petitions for relief, they get nothing
but abuse, and insults.

I am truly sorry, sir, to see that you give no much
countenance to such conduct. Members of Congress
who get 80 a day, and a President with nearly 470 a
day, can't tell as well about hard times as those who
have to work hard all day for a bushel of corn, now

worth from 80 to 90 cents; but they might have some compassion, and not add insult to oppression when the people complain.

I tell you what I believe to be true, that Genl. Jackson has now as many political enemies in North-Carolina, as he once had friends. It's true the people have almost idolized him, but their partiality proceeded in a great measure from the notion they had of his pure Republican principles, strong sense, and patriotism. They have now found him out; they have found that he is not true to his words and professions, and as much as we were wrapped up in him—we will throw him off as unworthy of the confidence of freemen. We don't make as much noise here about the Deposites as they do at the North, but still you may rest assured that there are few here who approve of the removal. Even we who believe the Bank unconstitutional, condemn the manner in which the President has acted. There is a right and a wrong way to do things, and it seems to be Genl. Jackson's luck or his choice, to take the wrong way.

We don't talk as much now about Jackson-men and Adams, or Clay-men as we used to do: the old names of Republicanism and Federalism begin to revive; and I am glad of it, for I always hated to have another man's name stuck before me: it seemed to me I could feel something pinch me about the neck whenever I was called a Jackson-man, notwithstanding I was one of his warmest friends.

I hope you will excuse the plainness of this, and I shall be truly glad if you act in such a manner as not to lose the confidence of your constituents, and the esteem of an Old friend on

CATAWBA.

N. B. The Hon. Bedford Brown has dug his own political grave. I used to esteem him as a sound Republican, but I now think he has departed from true principles, and has deservedly lost all his popularity.

[The above comes from a source so respectable, that we cannot hesitate to publish it, as we are requested to do. We know the writer to be, as he professes, a friend to Mr. Connor. It is not necessary, we trust to assure Mr. Connor of our friendly feelings towards him. During a long acquaintance, nothing has ever occurred to interrupt a friendship early formed; and if political differences could alienate us, there are neither numerous nor weighty between Mr. Connor and myself. We have seen much more to approve than censure in his general course, and although we think that he is wrong on the subject of the Deposites, we do not doubt the purity of his motives.

Mr. Connor can hardly be considered immovably committed on the Deposit Question. Further investigation may convince him both of the unlawfulness and inexpediency of that rash act of the President's. In that event, we doubt not he will be independent, as he has heretofore been, and vote in opposition to the ruling powers.

As to Mr. Brown, one of our Senators, we are not so well acquainted with him personally. But while we cannot join in the hue and cry against one whose motives are not, to us, obviously improper, we cannot conceal what we do believe, that Mr. Brown is too thoroughly a partisan to be an untrammelled and independent Representative.

Extract of a Letter published in the New York Courier and Enquirer, dated

WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 25, 1834.

Mr. Mangum, of North Carolina, called up for consideration a memorial from his State, on the deposit question, which had laid on the table for some days. He moved to refer it to the Committee on Finance. On this motion, he took a broad view of the whole subject. He spoke of the state of parties as they now existed in our country; of the Executive, and those who controlled his actions. He contended that the policy of the present managers had been, and still was, non-committal, as to the leading measures of the Government. He reviewed, in a masterly manner, the scenes of the last session of Congress. He said that a certain party intended to defeat any arrangements of the tariff satisfactory to the South. That they hoped to play off the North and East against the South, and that by keeping the question open, they expected to make the next President, and if possible his successor. That, having been disappointed in this project, they now wished to play the same game with the Bank.

Mr. Brown, of North Carolina, made a few remarks in reply, in the course of which, he alluded to what he termed an union between the nullifiers and the nationalists.

Mr. Mangum again addressed the chair, in strains of great eloquence. He glanced at the force bill; at the designs of those by whom the President was surrounded, as intending to shed the blood of a portion of the South. He then complimented Mr. Clay and his friends for the magnanimous policy which they had pursued in that alarming crisis. Sir, said he, I would rather have stood in the position of the Senator from Kentucky, on that occasion, than to have grasped the sceptre, and waved it over the heads of millions, whether of slaves or of freemen.

I have not heard a speech during the whole session, in either branch of Congress, that I considered more able, more impressive, or better calculated to produce effect. I have heretofore considered Mr. Mangum a man of fine talents—but the effort he made this day, surpassed anything I had anticipated from him.

Extract of a Letter published in the United States Telegraph, dated

CLAIRBORNE, (Ala.) February 12, 1834.

It may not be amiss to inform you of the political faith of the greater number of my neighbors. They are nullifiers, South Carolina nullifiers, and go with that State, through good and evil. We are freemen, and many of us, I believe, know how to estimate and how to uphold their birth-right. Two thirds of the inhabitants south of the Alabama river are of the same faith, and glory in the name of South Carolina nullifiers. And I can assure you, (what I see so often reiterated in your paper,) that the majority of those very persons were once the staunch friends of General Jackson. But the Proclamation! the Force Bill! they dissolved the charm in a manner; something yet was wanting to dispel the charm entirely, and it was soon accomplished by the usurpation of the Deposites—that capped the climax: especially when followed by sending an armed force amongst our citizens, to murder them at the discretion of a deputy marshal, and to deprive them of a home, and to go no one knows where. If the removal of these people is considered no longer necessary to preserve the public faith, the circumstances attending it will not be easily forgotten by the majority of the people of Alabama.

Extract of a Letter to a Member of Congress, dated

MOBILE, February 17, 1834.

Upon my return on Saturday last, from the Su-

preme Court, I received your inestimable favors of Messrs. Binney and Calhoun's speeches. The last, I consider as entirely out of the track of anything I ever read. I read, with great pleasure, the Congressional speeches of our distinguished men; and, perhaps, when I am partial to the man, I may overrate his speech. In this case, the reverse is the fact. Mr. Calhoun is not a favorite politician of mine. But I do declare, that I have never found anything, ancient or modern, to compare with his speech on the deposit question. It is altogether new. I do not know where his model, if he has any, is to be found. He seems to me to surpass Tacitus, if possible, in brevity and perspicuity; and to equal Euclid in certainty of demonstration.

I was at Tuscaloosa during the two last weeks of the Legislature. I heard Oliver, the Speaker, declare, that if the last Legislature had the election of Governor, that Gen. Jackson could not be elected Governor of the State. I met with several intelligent farmers from Marengo, on board the steamboat, who declared that he could not, in their country, be elected constable.

I have nothing to communicate worthy of notice. The public attention is directed altogether to Congress. The pressure in the money market begins to be felt in this place. Three failures have recently taken place. * * * * * has failed, but for what amount I do not know. An attempt was made by his friends to raise him \$150,000 from the Banks here, which did not succeed.

United States Telegraph of March 7.

Yesterday, the delegates from the Building Mechanics of Philadelphia, whose spirited resolutions we have already published, presented them to the Senate, through Mr. Webster. Immediately after their reading Mr. Clay rose, and addressing himself to the Vice President, depicted, in a most forcible and glowing manner, the consequences of a perseverance in the ruinous measures of the Executive, and called upon Mr. Van Buren, in one of the most eloquent appeals ever uttered in the Senate, to bear to the ears of the President the true condition and the real sufferings of the community. All felt—beauty wept, while the orator plead. All felt, save that one, who, having staked the hopes of his mad ambition on the dire "experiment."—Even he felt; but he felt too, that "the Government do not complain;" and what cares he to know of sufferings that bodes defeat to him? He bears the truth to Gen. Jackson! No, no, never!

AN APPALLING DISASTER.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 5.

Loss of the Steamboat William Penn, by fire!

—Yesterday afternoon, the steamboat William Penn, belonging to the Citizens' Line, plying between this City and Baltimore, on her way from New Castle, when nearly opposite the Point House, was discovered to be on fire. Every exertion was made to stop the progress of the flames, which spread with great rapidity from the fire room, and soon communicated with the fuel. The boat was run ashore between the Point House and the Navy Yard, and the passengers, amounting to 140 or 150, jumped overboard. The scene presented was one of inexpressible dismay, and, painful to relate, three lives were lost.

The Rev. Mitchell Moore and a lady from Lewistown, Delaware, and Col. Porter, of this city, who all jumped overboard about the wheel-house, where the water was deep, were drowned. The passengers all suffered severely from the nature of the landing, it being very soft mud.

The sight of the burning mass, from the city, was witnessed by thousands of citizens, who thronged the wharves, the vessels, and rigging, evincing intense anxiety for the safety of the passengers on board the boat, and hundreds hurried to the spot, but arrived too late to afford any assistance to the sufferers.

Whilst we mourn over this calamity, we are cheered by the recollection, that during the whole time, perhaps thirty-five years, that steamboats have been running on the Delaware, this is the greatest accident that has occurred.

The boat was burnt to the water's edge, and we regret to learn the loss sustained will be about \$70,000.—*Commercial Herald.*

During the anxiety on Tuesday to escape from the steam boat, a lady presented herself at the bows with a very young child, and a gentleman offered to assist her. He took the infant, wrapped it carefully in his large cloak, and called to a person standing in the mud to catch it. The person addressed probably did not attend to the call. The little child was thrown into the marsh. The gentleman, however, apposing the infant safe, helped the mother to get on shore. That being accomplished, the child was not to be found; but as it had been directed to somebody, there was no doubt but it would soon appear, and the mother was removed.

Afterwards a person discovering the cloak, thought to rescue it from the tide, when, to his utter astonishment, he perceived that it contained a living child. He conveyed it to careful hands; and the next morning it was restored to the anxious mother.—*United States Gazette.*

It is stated that the lady whose dead body was found near that of the Rev. Mr. Moore, was not his wife, and that she is not known to his friends here, though they believe she was travelling under his care. On one of the fingers of her right hand was found a gold ring, with the inscription, on one side, "Let Love abide forever;" and this will doubtless cause her to be known.—*Philadelphia Gazette.*

Mail Lost.—The chains, locks, and rivets, of the mail bags containing the southern and the entire south-western mail, were taken from the wreck of the steamboat Wm. Penn, and brought to the Post Office yesterday afternoon. This mail is supposed to have been valuable.—*Phil. Herald.*

From the Raleigh Register of March 13.

The Currency.—We congratulate the public that there is a flattering prospect of the new Bank of the State going into operation. There is such a paralysis about money matters, that we despair, at one time, of the requisite Subscription of Stock; but more recent indications promise a favorable issue.

The Legislature of Virginia has adjourned. An Act has been passed for the gradual abolition of Lotteries. No new Lotteries are to be authorized after 1840, the sale of Tickets to be absolutely prohibited.

From every indication, the April Elections for the Legislature will be contested throughout Virginia with great spirit and animation, and will be made to turn, in a great measure, upon the Deposit Question, which, like Aarab's rod, swallows up every other subject.

The National Intelligencer, of the 13th instant, says: "The President yesterday nominated to the Senate the three persons lately rejected as Government Directors of the Bank of the United States. The reasons which he assigned to the Senate for this unusual step, if any, were, communicated in confidence, and are of course unknown to us."

SUPREME COURT.

March 12. Chief-Justice Ruffin delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Charles Dennis v. Philemon Morris, in Equity, from Mecklenburg; making a decree in favor of the Plaintiff, and directing an account.

Chief-Justice Ruffin delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Joshua Burnett v. John Roberts, from Lincoln; affirming the judgment below.

March 15. Judge Gaston delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Mary Craven v. Peter Craven and others, in Equity, from Randolph; declaring the plaintiff not entitled to Dower, and dismissing the bill.

At the Superior Court of Granville, Judge Norwood presiding, the noted *Washington Tabern* was again sentenced to be hanged on Wednesday the 9th of April next.

Court of Death.

"All pass this gate, in one promiscuous crowd—
The grave, the gay, the banished, and the proud."
The rich, the poor, the ignorant, the wise—
"To neutral ground, whence all distinctions die!"

DEPARTED THIS LIFE.

Near Statesville, in Iredell County, on the 17th instant, Dr. HUGH McCLELLAND, aged about twenty-six years. Dr. McC. was a young gentleman of great amiability of character, and was beloved by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. His prospects for speedy usefulness and eminence in his profession, were bright and cheering, until darkened by the monster whose dart his skill was so potent in averting from others, and whose approaches, in this instance, were clothed under the insidious but life-consuming garb of Consumption.

On the 8th instant, at his residence in Lincoln County, Mr. MICHAEL WEST, is the one hundred and eighty year of his age. He was a native of Baltimore county, Maryland—was generally temperate in his habits, an affectionate husband, an indulgent parent, and a kind neighbor. He has left a wife and family who should not mourn his death, but imitate his good deeds. It is a strong incentive to virtue, to know, when we are living, that our good deeds and upright conduct will be held in lively remembrance when we are dead.—*Communicated.*

On the 8th of February, at the house of his son, in Iredell County, in the eighty-eighth year of his age, HAMILTON MCCLATCHIE, Sen. He was born in Ireland, and at the age of nine years emigrated, with his father, to North Carolina and settled in the then wilderness near the place where he lived and died. His parents were of the Presbyterian persuasion, but he inclined to the Friends, or Quakers, whose objections against war accorded well with his peaceful and quiet manners. He, however, took up arms in the War of the Regulators, (as it is sometimes termed,) and was afterwards engaged in an expedition against their troublesome neighbors the Indians. When the struggle commenced that terminated in establishing the freedom and independence of these States, he had become so impressed with the stultifying effects of war, that he did not take any part in the bloody conflict. The writer of this had but little acquaintance with him until a few years before his death. He was at that time in possession of a character, which he continued to maintain while he lived, as free from blame as falls to the lot of man. Honest, sincere, and affectionate, self-denying and severe to himself, but mild, gentle, and charitable to others, he passed his days upon earth as one whose treasures and whose heart were in Heaven. He was esteemed and beloved by his numerous acquaintances, and to his kindred his death will long be a source of sorrowful regret. But we say to them Weep not—as a ripe shock of corn is gathered into the garner, so is he, in his evening of life, gathered to his fathers. [Communicated.]

In Davidson County, on the 21st of February, Mrs. FRANCES PEARCE, late of Lenoir County, in the 63rd year of her age.

Very suddenly, in Huntsville, Surry county, Mr. LIVINGSTON ISBEL, about forty years of age.

Prices Current.

No variation in the Salisbury market since our last.

FAYETTEVILLE. [March 11, 1834.

Brandy, peach, 55 a 60; do. apple, 28 a 33; Bacon, 8 a 9; Beeswax, 17 a 18; Coffee, 13 a 15; Cotton, 8 1/2 a 10 1/2; Corn, 80 a 85; Flaxseed, 31 30 a 31 50; Flour, 84 25, a 85 50; Feathers, 34 a 36; Iron, 44 a 54; Molasses, 20 a 32; Nails, (cut) 6 a 6 1/2; Sugar, brown, 9 a 11; do. lump, 14; do. loaf 16 a 18; Salt, 65 a 75; Wheat, 95 a 100; Whiskey, 30 a 35; Wool, 19 a 20.

CHERAW, S. C. [March 11, 1834.

Bacon, 10 a 10 1/2; Butter, 15 a 20; Beeswax, 16 a 17; Coffee, 14 a 15 1/2; Cotton, new, 9 1/2 a 10 1/2; Corn, 87 (very scarce); Flaxseed, 31 00 a 1 25; Flour, 86 00 a 7 50; Mackerel, 56 50 a 9 00; Iron, 44 a 54; Land, 10 a 12 1/2; Molasses, 40 a 50; Sugar, prime, 11 1/2 a 12; do. common, 9 a 10; do. loaf and lump, 15 a 18; Salt, in sacks, 63 00, bushel, 75; Tallow, (scarce) 10 a 12; Wheat, 90 a 91 00.

No advices from Columbia since the 22d February.

SELLING OFF At Cost!

S. LEMLY & SON,

HAVING DETERMINED TO CLOSE THEIR BUSINESS IN THIS PLACE,

With the view of removing to the State of Mississippi early in the ensuing Fall, beg leave to inform the Public generally that they

Have Concluded to Sell Off

THEIR STOCK OF GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

DRY-GOODS, HARD-WARE,

CUTLERY, CROCKERY,

AND

ALL other ARTICLES

generally kept on hand by

Merchants in this part of the country,

At Cost, for Cash!

Their Stock is Large, Complete, and New, the whole having been purchased within the last twelve months.

They respectfully invite their friends and customers, as well as the public in general, to call and examine the goods, as they are determined to give bargains such as they feel confident will give satisfaction to all who wish to purchase.

Salisbury, March 15, 1834.—tf

BETHANY FEMALE SCHOOL, TAUGHT BY The Rev. Stephen Frontis and Lady.

THE Subscriber, assisted by his Lady, proposes to open a FEMALE SCHOOL at his house, on Monday the 14th day of April next, where all the branches usually taught in similar institutions can be acquired. Having had some experience in instructing Young Ladies, he flatters himself that his assiduous care to teach thoroughly the various branches which constitute a Liberal Education, and to lead his pupils to form correct intellectual and moral habits, will ensure to him and his Lady the confidence of the public, and a share of their patronage.

Being a native of France, the subscriber will also teach the French Language, which he has formerly taught, both at the North and at the South. Parents who may wish to add to the education of their daughters, an acquaintance with that useful language, will have an opportunity which, it is presumed, is seldom enjoyed in this part of the country.

The Session will be of five months, and the terms of tuition, per Session, as follows:

For Reading, Writing, Spelling, and Arithmetic, with plain sewing and marking, - \$4 00

For the above, together with Eng. Grammar, Parsing, Geography, History, Dictation, Composition, and needle-work, - 8 00

For Natural Philosophy, Rhetoric, Logic, Chemistry, and the French Language, - 10 00

All accounts must be closed at the end of each session. Boarding can be had in the neighborhood, in most respectable families, at the moderate rate of \$1 to \$1 25 per week.

The house of the Subscriber is situated close by Bethany Church, 3/4 miles from Statesville, on the main road leading to Rockford.

STEPHEN FRONTIS.

P.S. It will be indispensable for the scholars to be furnished with the class-books adopted in the School. S. F.

Iredell Co., March 22, 1834.—4*

Estate of William Cowan.

THE Subscriber, having obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of William Cowan, deceased, at February Session of Rowan County Court for 1834, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims of any denomination against the estate of said decedent, to present them within the time prescribed by law, duly authenticated, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

R. N. FLEMING, Adm'r.

Rowan County, March 22, 1834. 3t

Book Lost.

THE Subscriber has lost a Volume of "AYSCOUGH'S SHAKESPEARE," for which he will pay its full value to any person who will deliver it to him. JOHN BEARD, Jr.

Salisbury, March 22, 1834.

Bank of Cape-Fear.

6th March, 1834.

BOOKS of Subscription for the increased Capital of this Bank, authorised by the Legislature at their last Session, will be opened at the place designated in the Charter.

On Tuesday the 1st of April next, and remain open for thirty days thereafter, under the direction of the following Commissioners:

City of Raleigh.—His Excellency David L. Swain, William S. Mhoon, Weston R. Gales, Charles Dewey.

Wilmington.—President, Directors, and Cashier. Fayetteville.—John D. Toomer, Robert Strange, E. J. Hale, C. T. Haigh, John W. Wright.

Newbern.—Hon. William Gaston, John Burgwin, John W. Guion, John M. Roberts.

Edenton.—Joseph B. Skinner, Jonathan H. Houghton, William D. Roscoe, Richard Hoskins.

Hillsborough.—James Phillips, Josiah Turner, John W. Norwood, James Webb.

Salem.—John C. Blum, Emanuel Shober, John Vogler, F. H. Shuman.

Salisbury.—Maxwell Chambers, Thomas L. Cowen, David F. Caldwell, John Beard, Jr.

Charlotte.—William J. Alexander, Washington Morrison, William W. Long.

Elizabeth City.—John L. Baily, Miles White, John McMorin.

Halifax.—Joseph Simmons, Mark Pettaway, Robert C. Bond, Andrew Joiner.

Tarborough.—Spencer D. Cotten, James W. Clark, Joseph R. Lloyd.

Warrenton.—William Barlingham, Weldon N. Edwards, Edward Hall, Dr. Pope.

Milton.—John T. Garland, John Wilson, Meriwether Lewis.

Lincolnton.—Vardy McBee, Charles C. Henderson, Bartlett Shipp.

Morganton.—John Caldwell, Isaac T. Avery, Samuel C. Tate.

Washington.—William A. Blount, Allen Grice, William L. Kennedy.

Wadesborough.—Absalom Myers, Joseph Medley, A. W. Brandon.

Murfreesborough.—Lewis M. Cowper, Bridger J. Montgomery, Tristram Capeheart.

Windsor.—Joseph B. G. Rouillac, David Outlaw, Josiah Holly.

By a resolution of the Board of Directors, the Commissioners will receive in payment of Subscriptions for Stock, (as equivalent to specie) Notes of the following Banks, viz: State Bank of North Carolina, Bank of Newbern, Bank of the United States, and their Branches, at par.—Notes of the "Bank of the State of South Carolina" will not be taken; but such notes of the other Banks of South Carolina, as are payable in Charleston; also Notes of the "Bank of Virginia," and "Farmers' Bank of Virginia" (except the Branches at Winchester and Fredericksburg,) may be received at a discount of 14 per cent, as an equivalent for the expense which this Bank will necessarily incur in rendering such Notes available as Specie.

JAMES OWENS, President.

Wilmington, March 22, 1834. 4t

INFORMATION.

WHICH SOMEBODY WILL BE GLAD TO GIVE, IS WANTED!

ABOUT ten years ago there lived in the Tenth Congressional District a REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER, by the name of Fawcett, or Forset, or something of the kind.—If he has any heirs living, they may probably be put in a way to get a small sum of money, by applying to the Auditor of "THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN."

Salisbury, March 15, 1834.

The National Portrait Gallery or Distinguished Americans.

THIS WORK is now in a course of publication, and those parts already issued may be confidently appealed to as an evidence of its claims upon public favor. The universal applause which its execution has elicited, is sufficient to dispel whatever distrust may have been encountered by the original prospectus.

The design of this Work is, to present the Portraits, engraved on Steel, in the highest style of the art, with concise but accurate Biographical Sketches, of the most Eminent Citizens of our country. The selection will not be limited by any considerations of party feeling or local interest; but will impartially embrace the Histories and Portraits of such individuals, throughout the whole Union, as, by common consent, are admitted to possess an interest in the minds of their fellow-citizens, by their reputation for genius, acquirements, official standing, or public services. For this purpose, recourse will invariably be had to the most authentic materials that can be obtained in personal history, as well as in portraiture.

The value of such a publication cannot fail to be appreciated by all who feel an interest in the preservation of the most essential ingredients in the history of their country. Taste and patriotism are equally invited to sustain an enterprise which aims to supply the future historian with those materials, the absence of which is so often regretted in recurring to the annals of our earlier times.

It is intended, in the course of publication, to give Portraits of all the Presidents, as well as others who have filled the important offices of State, during and subsequent to the Revolution, including the Military and Naval professions, and those whose attainments in Science and the Arts may have identified them with patriotic recollections.

In the arrangement of Portraits, both of the past and present times, the general tone of public sentiment will be consulted in the selection, as before intimated, without reference to the bias or antipathies of the divisions of party.

The Work will be conducted by JAMES B. LONG, ACRE of the City of Philadelphia, and JAMES HERING of the City of New York, under the superintendence of the Board of Directors of the American Academy of Fine Arts.

It will be issued in monthly parts, each containing three Portraits engraved on steel, with not less than twenty-four pages of History. Twelve Numbers, or Parts, will make One Volume. All subscriptions will be payable in advance, and will be put at the following moderate rates for the respective editions published: In Royal Quarto, at \$10 per annum—in Imperial Octavo, at \$6 per annum—in Royal Octavo, at \$3.

An Agency for the above Work has been established in Salisbury, at the Office of THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN, where Specimens of the Work can be seen, and where subscriptions will be thankfully received.

Ten Parts have already issued from the Press, (six of which are to be seen at this Office,) containing Portraits and Biographical Sketches of the following distinguished personages:

Part I. Charles Carroll of Carrollton; Thomas Madsen, U.S.N.; Samuel L. Mitchell, M.D. LL.D.

Part II. Major-Gen. Israel Putnam, U.S.A.; Andrew Jackson, President of the United States; Miss C. M. Sedgwick, the Authoress.

Part III. John Marshall, Chief-Justice of the United States; Lewis Cass, Secretary of War; William Wirt.

Part IV. Daniel D. Tompkins, Late Vice-President of the United States; Henry Clay; Major-Gen. William Mulrobie, U.S.A.

Part V. Major-Gen. Alexander Macomb, U.S.A.; Joel R. Poinsett; Joel Barlow.

Part VI. Major-Gen'l. Anthony Wayne, U.S.A.; Edward Livingston; Col. John Trumbull, P.A.A.P.A.

The forthcoming Nos. will contain, among many others, the following:

All the Presidents; Hon. W. Gaston, John Stanly, Esq., and Gen. W. R. Davis, of North Carolina; Robert Y. Hayne, John C. Calhoun, and Joel R. Poinsett, of South Carolina; Gen. Brown, Com. Chauncey, De Witt Clinton, J. Fennimore Cooper, Washington Irving, Gen'l. Greene, Hon. J. S. Johnson, Gen'l. Knox, Louis McLane, Benj. Watkins Leigh, Gen. Morgan, Landley Murray, Com. Perry, Gov. Shelby, Chief-Justice Shippen, Gilbert Stuart, Mrs. George Washington, Daniel Webster, Right Rev. Bishop White, Noah Webster.

Salisbury, March 22, 1834.—8t



Look at this!
Great Bargains to be Had!

Reinhardt & Hunt,

IN THE TOWN OF LINCOLNTON,

take this method of informing the Public that they

WILL SELL, AT AUCTION,
Their Entire Stock of Merchandise

CONSISTING OF

DRY-GOODS, HARD-WARE,

Cutlery, Tin, and Crockery,

And indeed EVERY THING generally kept

in a retail store. Their stock of Goods has been purchased in New York and Philadelphia.

Merchants will do well to take notice to this sale, as great bargains can be had, the sale being positive.

TERMS.—All sums under \$5, cash; all sums not exceeding \$10, three months credit; all sums over \$10, six months credit.

The sale will commence the first day of April Court, at 11 o'clock,



P. J. SPARROW
Proposes to Publish, in Salisbury, N. C.
A Monthly Magazine,
UNDER THE TITLE OF
The Family Assistant.

PROSPECTUS.

THE FAMILY ASSISTANT shall be dedicated to REASON, EDUCATION, and GENERAL LITERATURE. Especially it is intended to assist Parents in the difficult and important task of educating their families. The Editor has two very interesting associations under his charge—a Bible Class, and a General-Knowledge Class—for each of which he prepares written questions, and for his own satisfaction, written answers. Should the proposed magazine go into operation, those questions and answers will be published in it. It will be the endeavor of the Editor to make the proposed publication as interesting as he possibly can—to fill its pages with such articles as shall be worth reading; and, as it will appear only once a month, each one who takes it, may find time to read it. The articles shall, in general, be short. Such items of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence—secular as well as religious—as shall be deemed interesting, will be inserted. In fine, it is intended to make The Family Assistant minister profit and amusement for the long winter nights and sultry summers.

TERMS:

1. It will be issued on the 20th of every month—and will contain sixteen Imperial Octavo Pages, in double columns, printed on a new and legible type, and on very superior paper.
2. The subscription price will be One Dollar and Fifty Cents if paid in advance, and Two Dollars if not paid until the expiration of three months.
3. No subscription can be received for a shorter period than one year; and no paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the Editor's discretion.
4. The publication will commence on the 20th of April, provided a competent number of subscribers can be obtained; and our friends who may hold subscription lists, are requested to forward them on by the 1st of that month.

P. J. SPARROW.

Travellers' Inn,

SITUATED SOUTHWEST OF THE COURTHOUSE, IN THE TOWN OF LEXINGTON, (N. CAROLINA.)

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing Travellers that he keeps a House of Entertainment in Lexington, (N. C.) on Main Street, Southwest of the Courthouse. His Table will always be supplied with the best fare that a plentiful neighborhood can afford. His House being capacious, and attended by servants who are industrious and zealous to please, Travellers can always be accommodated with GOOD BEDS in rooms with fire-places. And last, but not the least important consideration, HORSES will always receive special attention, in the Stable of the Subscriber, that they may leave it with increased ability to do the service of the road.

An excellent Line of

Accommodation Stages Leaves the House of the Subscriber, FOR SALISBURY, on the evenings of Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, and returns to Lexington on the succeeding evenings.

Passengers going from South to North, by entering their names as far as Salisbury only, and there taking the Accommodation Line to Lexington, can have their choice, at the latter place, between the Piedmont Line and the one which runs by way of Fredericksburg.

JOHN P. MABRY.
Lexington, March 8, 1834.

To Coach and Gig Makers,

THE Subscriber wishes to employ two or three Young Men at the above business, and will give liberal wages, payable in CASH, to such as are willing to work. Or he will RENT his SHOP and TOOLS, and SELL a large supply of well-selected and well-seasoned Timber.

The Shop is situated in a central and business part of the town, near the Courthouse, and between the Mansion Hotel and the "Western Carolinian" Printing Office, which gives it some advantages. Any one or more young men wishing to go into the above business, would do well to apply immediately to the subscriber, as he wishes to travel for his health, and would afford assistance to such as are of sober habits, and industrious and faithful workmen.

CYRUS W. WEST.
Salisbury, March 8, 1834.



Head-Quarters,

of the 63d Regiment of the United States, is now at the 29th of March, at the business of the

Opening of the Episcopal School DEFERRED.

IN consequence of the unusual inclemency of the past winter, the progress of the Building, designed to serve as a Dormitory for the pupils in this Institution, has been retarded much beyond the expectations of the Executive Committee, under whose directions it was commenced in December last. And as the material of this structure is stone, and greatly dependent on the weather, there is now no hope of its completion by the time heretofore specified for commencing the School.

This circumstance, together with the difficulty likely to be experienced in procuring in time from the North certain articles of furniture indispensable to the establishment, and the recently expressed opinion of the Rector, that, without the accommodations to be afforded by the new building, he would be unable to carry into successful operation the system adopted, has constrained the committee, however reluctantly, to postpone for a few weeks, the time for opening the School.

The Public, therefore, are respectfully informed that the EPISCOPAL SCHOOL WILL BE OPENED, (not on the first of April as before advertised, but) on Monday, the 2nd day of June next; at which time it may be confidently relied on that every thing will be in readiness.

By order of the Executive Committee,
GEORGE W. FREEMAN, Secy.
Raleigh, March 8, 1834.

VALUABLE Town Property IN LINCOLNTON—FOR SALE.

The Subscriber, wishing to remove to the West, OFFERS FOR SALE HIS House and Lot in Lincolnton, One of the best stands in the Village FOR A STORE or a House of Entertainment.

The Buildings are peculiarly calculated for these purposes, having 11 separate Rooms, besides a large Store and Counting-Rooms, and handsomely situated in front of the Courthouse, with extensive dry Cellars, and all necessary Out-Houses conveniently situated and in good repair.

LINCOLNTON is one of the most thriving villages in the Southern States—being excelled by none for health, being in sight of the mountains, in the centre of the Gold-Mines, and in the midst of the many Iron-Works in this county. It is but seldom that so valuable a stand can be obtained; it is worth the attention of capitalists who desire to purchase property where an extensive and profitable business may be done, and a large gain is now offered, in this property.

D. REINHARDT.
Lincolnton, March 1, 1834.

TAILORING.

Benjamin Fraley, Having received the latest Philadelphia, N. York, London, and Paris styles of FASHIONS, and having in his employ a number of workmen who are first-rate,

IS PREPARED TO Cut and Make Work in a style superior to any done in this part of the country—and always WARRANTED TO FIT!

Orders for Work in his line, from a distance, will be punctually attended to according to order; and all kinds of local custom-work will be done at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. He can be found, at all times, at his old stand, a few doors above Mr. Slaughter's Hotel, and nearly opposite Mr. John Murphy's store.

TO TAILORS.

Being Agent for some of the most Fashionable Tailors in New York, the Subscriber is prepared to teach or give instruction to any of the Trade who may desire to be more perfect in their business; and, from his belief that he is fully capable of giving satisfaction, he respectfully requests all who desire instruction to call on him.

B. FRALEY.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, on Thursday the 20th of February, a NEGRO MAN, by the name of

BILL. He is about 40 years old, 5 feet, 10 inches high, dark complexion, slightly bald, and is a shoe-maker by trade. He is supposed to be now lurking about the Forks of the Yadkin.

The above reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery of said Negro to the Subscriber, at his residence, about 18 miles north of Salisbury. ANDERSON E. FOSTER.
Rowan County, March 8, 1834.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS NOW RECEIVING, AND OPENING, A Large and Full Supply OF

FALL & WINTER GOODS, CONSISTING OF EVERY ARTICLE generally kept in a Country Retail Store; all of which he is disposed to sell LOW for CASH, or to punctual customers on CREDIT. The public are requested to call, hear prices, and judge for themselves.

DANIEL H. CRESS.
Salisbury, January 6, 1834.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Anderson Ellis, deceased, and hereby requests all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law; and all those indebted are hereby requested to make payment.

JAMES ELLIS, Executor.



WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

ISSUED WEEKLY. JOHN BEARD, JR.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The "Western Carolinian" is published every Monday, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid until after the expiration of three months.
2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editor.
3. No subscription will be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least one month before the expiration of a year's subscription, will be considered as a new engagement.
4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble of collecting and transmitting the subscription-price to the Editor, shall have the paper during the continuance of their subscription, without charge.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at 50 cents per square for the first insertion, and 33 1/3 cents for each continuance; but where an advertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50 cts. will be charged for each insertion.
2. Merchants, Mechanics, and Professional Gentlemen, who may desire constantly to appear before the public, in our advertising columns, will be received as yearly advertisers, and a deduction of 15 per cent. will be made from the above charges.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editor, the postage should in all cases be paid.

What is more pleasant than a well-shaved chin? What more beautiful than a well-cultivated head of hair?

James Bonner,

Barber and Hair-Dresser, FORMERLY OF RALEIGH, AND RECENTLY FROM PHILADELPHIA.

BEGS leave respectfully to inform the residents of this Town and the country adjacent, as well as Travellers through this section of country, that he has Opened a Shop in Salisbury, nearly OPPOSITE MR. SLAUGHTER'S HOTEL, on Main Street, for the prosecution of his business in all its various branches.

His residence in the fashionable City of Philadelphia enabled him to become well versed in all the duties of his profession—and he is, therefore, qualified to SHAVE Gentlemen in the most satisfactory manner, and to CUT and CURL both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair in a very superior and elegant style of Fashion and Beauty.

Ladies who may desire his services, will be attended at their dwellings. Gentlemen who prefer to be waited on at their rooms, will be accommodated, by him, with pleasure, at a moment's warning. When not professionally engaged out, he can always be found at his shop.

Razors honed in first rate style, on short notice. JAMES BONNER.
Salisbury, March 8, 1834.

TIN WARE.

TO MERCHANTS AND PEDLARS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS AT PRESENT ON HAND A FULL ASSORTMENT OF TIN WARE,

Made of good material and first-rate workmanship, consisting of the following articles,

- 120 dozen COFFEE POTS, assorted sizes;
- 40 dozen Open Buckets, ditto;
- 30 dozen Covered ditto, ditto;
- 78 dozen Cream and Patty Pans, ditto;
- 40 dozen Lights of Candle Moulds;
- 12 dozen Milk Strainers;
- 68 dozen PANS, assorted sizes;
- 32 dozen Measures, ditto;
- 24 dozen Funnels;
- 100 dozen TIN CUPS;
- 20 dozen Milk dits;
- 12 dozen WASH BASONS.

Also—Cullenders, Stew Pans, Watering Pots, Card Stands, Oil Hands, Bugles, Blow Horns, Lanthorns, Pepper Boxes, Graters, Dippers, Dressers Scoops, Stages Lamps, &c. &c.

Beeswax, Feathers, Tallow, Pewter, Old Copper, Wool, and Lard, taken in exchange. DANIEL H. CRESS.
Salisbury, January 6, 1834.

Charleston and Cheraw.

THE STEAM-BOAT MACON, CAPT. J. C. GRAHAM,

HAVING been engaged, last Summer, in running between Charleston and Cheraw, calling at Georgetown on her way up and down, will resume her Trips in the course of a few days, and is intended to be continued in the trade the ensuing season.

Her exceeding light draft of water, (drawing, when loaded, only about four and a half feet) will enable her to reach Cheraw at all times, except on an uncommonly low river, when her cargo will be lightered, at the expense of the boat.

J. B. CLOUGH.
Charleston, Sept. 26, 1831.
N.B. She has comfortable accommodations for a few passengers.

NEW BOOK BINDERY.

WITH a view to the more efficient prosecution of their business, the subscribers have established a BOOK BINDERY. Having procured the best materials from the North, and employed a workman who is well recommended, all orders in this line, Account Books, Records, &c., ruled and made to order; and every kind of Binding promptly executed in the best and neatest manner, on reasonable terms.

JOSEPH GALES & SON.
Raleigh, August, 1832.

Major Jack Downing's Life of General Andrew Jackson, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

T. K. GREENBANK,

(No. 9, Franklin-Place, Philadelphia.) HAS in the Press, and will publish in a few days, the Life, Administration, &c. of Major General Andrew Jackson, President of the United States—By Major Jack Downing, of the Downingsville Militia.

This work is ornamented with a number of fine engravings, among which is a striking likeness of the President, the Author, and several other distinguished characters; also, a variety of cuts, illustrating a number of extraordinary and graphic scenes described by the facetious, eloquent, and learned Biographer.

Extract from the conclusion of the Major's Preface: "And now I'm near an end, and I guess as how I've done it pretty slick. I raly think this account of the Glorious Administration of the General, is the quietest thing I've ever rote. The General tell'd me plainly it was a master work, and that he would rite to Dr. Quintushun as a riter will be stablized by it, and go down to all from the Generals own mouth; for when I forgot if I hadn't made it myself, why I swow it wud a bin Oe-biography."

If the letters of Major Jack Downing have created a smile on the faces of his readers, they may confidently expect a richer treat from the redoubtable author, in his new vocation as a Biographer.

The work will be issued in One Volume 12mo. of 264 pages, well executed, on fine paper, and neatly bound in cloth, at the low price of one dollar per copy. The usual discount to the trade. Flexible covers will be put on a part of the edition, so that the work can be sent by mail to those who reside at a distance. Editors of newspapers, periodicals, &c. who publish this announcement a few times, and inclose us five dollars, free of postage, shall receive seven copies.

T. K. GREENBANK,
9, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.
March 8, 1834.

The thorough-bred Horse



Eclat,

WAS raised in North-Hampton County—he is a beautiful sorrel, 5 feet 1 inch high, very heavy, has a splendid carriage—and is allowed, by all good judges, to be very superior in formation and action. He was gotten by the celebrated old race-horse Sir Archie; his dam was a Hal mare, gotten by Sir Hal; his grandam was Harriet Esair, which was called a very fine mare of her day. By Mr. Eaton Fruar, who sold her, while young, to Mr. Seth Peebles, for \$375. His grandam (Harriet Eaton) was a mare well known by many people, and her performances under the saddle were equal to any other beast of her kind, both for ease to her rider and herself; she has been well tried, particularly in a long journey to the far west; she was once sold for \$300.

The subscribers hold in their hands documents that certify the Horse's Pedigree, but they feel a delicacy in attaching to this advertisement the names of the gentlemen who gave them, not having from them any special authority to do so. In excelled by any, if equalled.

He will stand the ensuing Season, IN LEXINGTON & SALISBURY, commencing in Lexington on the 15th of March, at the reduced price of \$4 the single leap, \$6 the season, and \$10 to insure a mare to be with foal. The insurance money will be recoverable as soon as the mare is discovered to be with foal; or sooner, if the property should be disposed of.

The Horse will attend regularly every ninth day at his stands, except when shown at public places or delayed by accident. The season will end on the last day of June. Care will be taken to avoid accidents to mares, but no responsibility can be assumed for any that may occur.

ALPHA FEEBLES,
JAMES MCNAIRY.
February 22, 1834.

Earthenware, China, & Glass.

Thomas J. Barrow & Co., Importers—No. 88, Water Street, NEW-YORK. Are now receiving their Spring Patterns of Earthenware, China, and Fancy Goods, in very great variety.

THEIR stock is very extensive, embracing every article sold in the line; and from their facilities in England, they are enabled to offer every inducement to their customers, in patterns, quality, and price. Merchants dealing in the line, will find which have been made are with a view to the N. Carolina and Virginia markets, and every article will be put down to the lowest price which it can possibly be sold at.—From the efforts hitherto made to give our customers satisfaction, we hope for a continuance of patronage from North Carolina.

THOS. J. BARROW & CO.
Importers, 88 Water St.
New York, Feb. 15, 1834.

Salisbury Male Academy.

THE SECOND SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL COMMENCE On Friday the first of November next.

THE Subscribers, thankful for past patronage, pledge themselves to enter upon the exercises of the next session with renewed zeal.

P. J. SPARROW,
T. W. SPARROW.

FIRST RATE CARRIAGE FOR SALE—CHEAP.

THE Subscriber has just completed all the repairs necessary to a second-hand Carriage, which has for some time past been in his possession for that purpose, and now OFFERS IT FOR SALE, in pursuance of instructions from the owner, who has no use for it. The Carriage is now as good as when new, and can be seen at any shop by those desirous to purchase.

JOHN I. SHAVER.
December 2.

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

The Subscriber, being desirous to remove to the West, Offers for Sale, on Accommodating Terms, His House and Lot

In Wadesborough, TOGETHER WITH A SMALL TRACT OF WOOD LAND, Convenient for fire-wood.—It is one of the most desirable situations, for a Private Family, in the Village, being situated convenient to the Episcopal Church and Academy, and possessing the advantages both of the town and country. The Dwelling is a large two-story building, with a spacious Hall, a Passage below and above stairs, five comfortable Bed-Rooms, tolerably well finished, and a Double Piazza in front.

Also for Sale, His Valuable Plantation, Lying on Gould's Fork, ABOUT 4 MILES FROM TOWN, CONTAINING 437 ACRES. About 100 acres of which (principally LOW GROUNDS) are cleared, and in a good state for cultivation. The Land is well adapted to the production of Cotton, Corn, Wheat, and every thing usually cultivated in this section of country.

There is on the premises a very comfortable DWELLING, together with the usual Out-Houses, and a WELL OF WATER in the Yard not inferior to any in the country.—The situation is high and healthy, and a very desirable place for a Country Residence.

A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed any person wishing to purchase will view the premises for himself.

WALTER G. JONES.
February 1, 1834.

Aaron Woolworth,

Watch and Clock Maker, BEGS leave to inform the Citizens of Salisbury, as well as those of Rowan and the surrounding Counties, that he has

Removed his Establishment TO THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE COURTHOUSE, in the Hotel, on the Main Street, Where he still continues, as heretofore, to execute ALL KINDS OF WORK in the line of his profession, at short notice, And on the most reasonable terms.

WATCHES & CLOCKS REPAIRED BY HIM WILL IN ALL CASES BE Warranted for 12 Months!

And those disposed to patronize him, are assured that no pains will be spared to give the most general and entire satisfaction to them.

ENGRAVING of every description, (including Tomb-Stones,) will be executed with neatness and accuracy, at short notice. Salisbury, Jan. 27, 1834.

Coach and Carriage Making AND REPAIRING.

J. W. Rainey & P. J. F. Shaver, Coach and Carriage Makers, Respectfully inform the Public generally, that they have entered into Co-Partnership for the purpose of carrying on the above business in all its varieties, and that they have, for that purpose, taken the shop

FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY PHILIP JACOBS, On the Main Street, opposite the old Jail. They have on hand a good supply of the best carefully-selected and well-seasoned Timber, and will always keep on hand, for sale,

STAGE-COACHES, CARRIAGES, Carry-alls, Gigs, SULKIES, &c.

Which shall not be surpassed by any in this section of country for neatness, durability, and cheapness.

For the benefit of Travellers and Stage-Drivers, they will always keep on hand CARRIAGE-SPRINGS and all other fixtures necessary to put those vehicles in the most complete order; and every description of REPAIRING will be done at the shortest notice and on the lowest possible terms.

The Blacksmithing Business

The Subscribers have attached to their Carriage-Manufactory, a BLACKSMITH-SHOP, in which they employ none but first-rate workmen and the very best materials—which enables them to assure their friends and the public that all work done by them, in this line also, will be of superior quality, and as low-priced as any other executed in this section of country.

The Subscribers deem it hardly necessary to say that they will be thankful for a portion of the public favor; and they hope, by strict attention to business, and moderate charges, to merit the patronage of all who may wish to purchase articles kept for sale by them or jobs done in their line.

JOHN W. R. RAINY,
PHILIP J. SHAVER.
Salisbury, February 15, 1834.